NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. THE EAST RIVER WATER LINE QUESTION.

The Appropriation Bills in the Senate. LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Benate and Assembly Bills for a New Park in New York.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

NUMEROUS REMOVALS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Battle Among Indians in British Guiana.

Maritime Disasters--- Market Reports, &c., &c., &c.

Events in Albany.

THE NEW YOL. BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG—
LIDATION OF TION BILLS IN THE SENATE—THE
THE APPROPRIA. "ITEMENT AMONG ASSEMBLYMEN
MATHER CASE—EX. URING RECESS—THE TRIAL
RELATIVE TO PAY 1.
OF HENRICKSON THE OF HENDRICKSON, ETC. PECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF .

Senate reported this The Committee on Commerce in the barves and piers ning in favor of the bill relative to m in the harbor of New York, for appointing .
So regulate the construction and extent of the Walworth, and William C. Bouck, to whom excl. xterior lines opposite and along the water fronts of the ittes of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and the inty of Kings, beyond which no wharves, piers, bulkers, in regulating the size, length of docks, slips, piers, theads, &c., is very extensive, and if complied with rill occupy more time than in the nature of things is

ture their proceedings, either when complete, or from e, when they shall have completed any sepaate division, a part of their duties. They are to receive extelature will hesitate some time before instituting a commission of such a probable interminable duration. Mr. Morgan reported in favor of the bill from the fouse consolidating the cities of Brooklyn Williams burg and Bushwick under one corporation. The bill will make archerever the Senate takes the question again. This will make quite a respectable city in population and des.

The Senate was engaged the whole day upon appropria-tion bills. The State Prison bill was passed in committee, opped of some of the enormous amounts which were

reported.

The Supply bill came up in the afternoon. This is the bill in which all the scattering demands upon the treasury are inserted by the kindness of the Finance Committees of the two Houses. Mr. Conger and Mr. Babo-ek applied their pruning knives, and endeavored to curtail some of the encrmous charges against the government. The law paying a salary to the Secretary of the Commissioners on Charitable Institutions was repealed. The Senate consumed the session upon the Supply bill.

To-morrow the House will take up the Mather impeachment articles, as reported yesterday by Mr. Champlin. Two or three days may be consumed in endeavoring to agree upon articles to send to the President of the Senate.

murder of his wife, is closed, and the lawyers are addressing the jury. It may be committed to the jury by Friday. The whole case rets upon medical testimony.
Several persons who have attended the trial throughout
are of opinion that the jury will not agree upon a ver-

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. EXTRA SESSION.

ALBANY, June 29, 1853.

OPPOSITION TO THE CATHOLIC BILL.

monstrances were presented against the Ca-

fert's Park Association." Mr. Morgan reported favorably on the bill to unite Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick into one city, by

Mr. Plart reported a bill to protect the East river from encroachments, and appointing commissioners. Referred

to be reported complete.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL

Mr. BABCOCK (whig) took the floor, and denied that there was the most remote idea of the work as a successful financial achievement. It was one of the schemes which had lately marked the day—schemes affording profitable agencies at Washington and rich salaries. To help this bill names of distinguished men had been used. The very first name. James S. Wadsworth, had been used without his consent, and at his request he now moved to strike it out.

Mr. Uriam (whig) considered this first attempt at amendment a frivolous one. Mr. Wadsworth could decline to serve.

cline to serve.

Mr. Cooley, (dem.)—Did not the Senator from the
Thirty-first (Mr. Babcock.) propose a very long list of

eline to serve.

Mr. Cooley, (dem.)—Did not the Senator from the Thirty-first (Mr. Babcock.) propose a very long list of names as the corporators in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, without the sensent of the persons whose name were thus used? So the Senator has perpetrated the meme high crime and misdemensor. The member from the Seventh, (Mr. Conger.) also. He introduced his friend the charcoal burner, of—where was it, Dutchess? Mr. Ors. (dem.)—Oh, no; not of Dutchess.
Mr. Vannemmir. (dem.)—Of Haverstraw.
Mr. Cocley—Yes, the charcoal burner of Haverstraw.
Mr. Cocley—Yes, the charcoal burner of Haverstraw.
In Brocok—Mr. Wadsworth does not desire his name linked in with such a scheme, and it is a matter of right that his request should be complied with.
The motion was lost. Ayes II, noes II.
Mr. Bancock—There is a precedent for such a vote. Insisting upen taking the name of a respectable gentleman, to countenance a project of which he disapproves. He then moved to strike out the name of George W. Holley, who is a member of the Legislature. Are we prepared to incorporate ourselves? Athough not a crime to belong to the Legislature, it may soon cease to be an honor. It has heretofore been considered a sufficient reason that file out the name from any charter of any gentleman associated with the legislature. The constitutions and custon involved in this point. The object of the constitutional provision was to guard against every species of evil influence. This is unquestionably an office within the prohibition of the federal constitution, and thospopointment of George W. Holley is, ippe facto, void.
Mr. Van Schoonhoven (whig) could not see the constitutional difficulty.

Mr. Bancock considered that the adoption of the policy Mr. Van Schoonhoven (whig) could not see the constitutional difficulty.

Mr. Bancock considered that the adoption of the policy Mr. Was Considered that the adoption of the policy.

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ne half the Senato.

The hour of twelve arrived.

Mr. Cosgra called the special order—the several appro-

Mr. Congre called the special order—the several appropriation bills.

Mr. Upriam moved to postpone till the Niagara Ship Canal was considered. Lot by ayes 11, naya 13.

THE DIVISION AVENUE RAIROAD.

The Senate agreed to the amendment of the Assembly respecting the Division Avenue Railroad bill.

The Committee of the Whole considered
THE STATE PRISON APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Platt (whig) considered that the experience of every one observing the movements of public officers must have convinced him that when men are flush with public money they will receive as vonchers what they will not take when the supply is not so large. He was for keeping them on short allowance, and would vote for the smallest sum.

Mr. [Roches, (dem.)—We are carrying on the State prisons now at a loss of twenty per cent, because the offi-

cials connot go into the market and buy supplies for cash, as other men can. The Legislature acts with constant suspicion, and the world outside soon joins in it. If the recommendations of the State prison officers are constantly to be disregarded, those offices had best be abolished. Mr. Barrot, (dem.)—We must not go to a point so low as to prevent us from paying the honest debts of the State.

The debate was continued at great length. Recess,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE STATE PRISON BILL.

The consideration of the State Prison Appropriation bill was resumed, and laid aside to be reported to the House. The Supply bill was taken up, and the item in relation to compensation of the transfer officer, whose duty it is to superiotend the transfer of stock in the Erie road, was considered.

Mr. COOLET—What did Mr. Flagg get? A very worthy man was turned out to give Mr. Flagg the place; a man quite as honest as Mr. Flagg or any other barnburner in the State was removed to give Mr. Flagg the place.

Mr. CONGER—Mr. Flagg's reputation for honesty is well known. He took nothing but the usual compensation.

Mr. CONGER—Mr. Flagg's reputation for honesty is well known. He took nothing but the usual compensation.

Mr. COCHY—Who disputes his honesty? The proposition is to give the Comptroller the power to transfer the fiscal concerns of this State to wheever he pleases. Are we prepared to do this, after our experiences with this officer? Shall it be given to a broker who will run away with a million?

Mr. Rancock offered an amendment authorizing the Comptroller to make an arrangement for the transfer of these stocks. It was adopted.

The next question was the compensation to the Secretary of the commission for superintending the expenditures of certain charitable expenditures in the First Judicial district. Considerable debate followed, and the bill was not disposed of at the hour of adjournment.

ALBANY, June 29, 1852.

To amend the general law relating to the incorporation of insurance companies.

To amend the act in relation to the componuation of assessors of the street department in New York.

To authorize the Buffalo and Pittsburg railroad to terminate its route on the northerly line of Pennsylvania. Authorizing the laying of a double track of railroad in Fivision avenue, and a single track in other streets in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick.

To simplify the collection of rents for Croton water in New York.

Minn galize and country a certain conveyance by minTo k ders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church,
isters, e. Guston and Greene streets, New York.
corner of the Chark and Skinner canal, Perry street,
bridge over

n Tilford. Laid aside for want of con-

Buffalo.

Tilford. Laid aside for want of conformed in the process of the constitutional quorum.

For relief of Robert in Barre, Orleans county.

In relation to highway date (relating to the counties to amend the Plank Ros were ce and Oneida, making of Chenango, Otego, St. Lawrence and Oneida, making of Chenango, Otego, St. Lawr n Tilford. Laid aside for want of con

missioners map of Brooklyn Orders to a third reading.

Mr. Hastings presented a petition from citizens of New
York against papal aggression.

Mr. S. S Sairni presented three remonstrates to Board
the act confirming official acts in New York of the Court house.

THE SENATE'S ADJURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. PETINGHL asked consent that the concurrent resolution from the Secate, relative to the final adjournment on Friday, be now taken up.

Mr. Hickox objected. Recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW YORK GIAND JUROUS.

Mr. TAYLOR asked consent to call from the table the bill relating to the drawing of Grand Jurors in the city of New York.

Mr. GAIR objected.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Galk objected.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act to incorporate benevolent, charitable scientific, and missionary societies.

To amend the act relative to savings banks in the city and county of New York and the county of Kings.

To amend the existing law relative to bribery.

For the preservation and protection of Evergeen Cemetery, in the village of Pine Plains.

In relation to recoveries against school officers.

To authorize the corporation of the Second street Methodist Epicopal church, of New York, to hold lands for the purpose of a cemetery.

To authorize the trustees of School District No. 3, in the town of Castle, Richmond county, to mortgage the school preperty of the district.

In relation to the Utica Water Works Company.

For the preservation of fish in Lake George.

To amend the act relative to high ways in Canandaigua.

Mr. Weeks, (dem.) of Dutchess, from the Judiciary Committee, had consent to offer a report in answer to the inquiries referred to them relative to the power of this House to bring action for impeachment against officers not now in office.

ing :-Resolved. That the committee of investigation into the
efficial conduct of State officers, and of persons lately but
not now holding office, be instructed,
lat. That a person whose term of office has expired, is not
l'able to impeachment for any misconduct under sec. I, article b. of the Constitution.

e 6. of the Constitution.

2d. That a person holding an elective office is not liable to person holding an elective office is not liable to penchment under sec. I, article 6. of the Constitution for two misconduct before the commencement of his term, alough such misconduct occurred while he held the same or other office under a previous election.

Mr. HURROUGHS, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, saw no necessifor hasty action upon this decision, and moved to lay the table on the table
Mr. Locaus, (dem.) of Herkimer, favored the immediate
action upon the report. It was the opinion of the first lawyers of the House, and worthy of consideration.
The motion to lay on the table was carried.

The New York Park Question.

The following is Senator Morgan's bill, which Mr. Cooley approves, for the establishment of another park

The New York Park Question.

The following is Senator Morgan's bill, which Mr. Cooley approves, for the establishment of another park in New York:—

Altermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the matter of taking possession of and laying out certain lands for a public park in the said city.

The people of the State of New York, in the matter of taking possession of and laying out certain lands for a public park in the said city.

The people of the State of New York, whosever they shall jude proper, to eduse apolication to be made to the Supreme Court of the first judical district, at a general ferm thereof, for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed, and unon such application, it shall be lawful for the said court, to whom such application shall be made, to nominate and appoint the discretant disinterested persons, being citizens of the said city, commissioners of estimate, for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed. Notice of such intended application shall be published for at least four weeks in the corporation newspaper: which said commissioners, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some person authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the trust and duties required of them by this act, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office of the city and county of New York; and it shall be the Cuty of the said commissioners as soon as conveniently may be, affer their appointment, to make just and true estimates of the loss and damage to the respective owners. Bessees, parties and persons represeive owners. Bessees, parties and persons entitled unto, or interested in, the following lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privileges, or advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, by and in conrequence of relinquishing the same to the said the mayor, Aldermen, and commonality o

shall return the said report corrected and revised, or a new report to be made by them in the premises to the said court without unnecessary delay, and the same being so returned, shall be confirmed or again referred by the said court, in manner aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, and so from time to time, until a report shall be made or returned in the premises which the said court shall confirm, and such report, when so confirmed by the said court, thall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, as upon the owners, lessees, and persons and parties interested in or entified unto the lands and premises hereinbefore described, and also upon all other persons whomsever: and on such final confirmation of such report by the said court, the said the Mayor. Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall become and be seized in fee simple absolute, of all the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises be fore mentioned, and of the appurtenances, privileges and advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, in trust, nevertheless, for the uses and purposes of a public park forever.

Sec. 2. In all cases where any plece or parcel of land, or the appurtenances or improvements thereon, under lease or other contract, shall be taken by virtue of this act, all

withing a storosaid, small and may correct the same and otherwise, they shall and may correct the same accordingly.

Sec. 4. The said the Mayor, Alcarmen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall, with. four mouths after the city of New York shall, with. four mouths after the city of New York shall, with. four mouths after the said report shall be then confirmed, and if the same shall not be then confirmed, and if the same shall not be then confirmed, then, within four months after it shall be tone confirmed by the court, pay to the respective persons or parties mentioned, or referred to in the said report, in whose favor any sum or sums of money shall be estimated and reported by the said commissioners, the respective parent of the same within the time aforesaid, the respective persons or persons, or party or parties, in whose favor the same within the time aforesaid, the respective persons or persons, or party or parties, in whose favor the same within the time aforesaid, the respective persons or persons, or party or parties, in whose favor the same shall be so reported, his, her or their executors, administrators or successors, at any time or times after application first made by him, her or them to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council convened for payment thereof, may sue for and recover the same with lawful interest from and after the said application therefor, with the costs of suit, in proper form of action against the said the Mayor, Alderwen and Commonalty in any court having cognizance thereof, and in which it shall be sufficient to complain generally for so much money due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give any special matter in evidence under anel general complaint, a. of this act, for premises taken by virtue of this act, for premises taken by virtue of the said the of the right and title of the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give any special matter in evidence under anel general complaint, a. of the right and title of the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give any special matter i

whom the same shall have been so paid.

See 5 In case of the death, resignation, or refusal to act of the said commissioners, or either of them, it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, on the application of the said the Mayor. Aldermen, and Commonalty, as often as such event shall happen, to appoint a discreet and disinterestee person. Deing a citizen of the city of New York, in the place and stead of such commissioner so dying, resigning or refusing to act.

Sec. 5. In every case of the appointment of commissioners under this act, it shall be competent and lawful for any three of said commissioners so to be appointed to perform the trust and duries of their appointment, and their acts shall be as valid and effectual as the acts of all the commissioners so to be appointed, if they had acted therein, would have been, and in every case the proceedings and decisions of a major part of such commissioners as shall be acting in the premises, shall be as valid and effectual as if the said commissioners. appointed for such purpose had all concurred and joined therein.

Sec. 7. The said commissioners shall be each entitled to receive the sum of not more than four dollars for each day they shall respectively be actually employed in the duties of their appointment, besides all reasonable expenses of maps, surveys, and clerk hire, and which shall be taxed by one of the judges of said court, and the same shall be paid unon such taxation by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall agree with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof, or if said commissioners are appointed by law for the purpose of taking the plat of ground above named, the city of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, for the said mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for the said mayor, the city of New York, the read of the expenses connected therewith, by the creation of a public fund from stock which shall bear a

is aution upon remaining wards of the city.

Sec 9. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at mablic auction, or at private rale, or by subscription for such stock, and on such terms as they shall think proper; said stock shall not be sold at less than its parvalce.

Sec 10. The money to be raised by virtue of this act shall be app ied and expended for the purpose of purchasing the plot of ground hereinafter described, or for the rayments of the amounts directed to be paid in and by the report of the commissioners to be appointed for the taking of the same.

Sec 11. In order to redeem the stock hereby authorized with the interest thereon, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the city and county of New York, as the supervisors thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year until the whole amount of stock be paid; the interest annually accruing on said stock, and the sum of thousand dollars, so be applied as aforesaid in the reduction of the principal thereof.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

bly, on notice, by Mr. Noble, read twice, and ordered en grossed for a third reading:—

grossed for a third reading.—

An Acr to alter the map of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Sec. 1. All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth ward of the city of New York, bounded southerly by Sixty third street, mortherly by the Highth avenue, is hereby declared to be a public place, in like manner as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in and by the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed April 3. 1807; and the map or plan of said city is hereby altered accordingly.

piece of land for public use, as and for a public square, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to reclude several laws relating particularly to the city of New York into one act, passed April 9, 1813." and the several acts amendatory thereto, or such portions thereof as are now in force, so far as the same are applicable to the laying cut and taking of public squares and places in the city of New York, except as hereinafter provided; and all such portions of the said act, and of the said several acts amendatory thereto, as are applicable to the laying out and taking of public squares and places in the said city, and as are now in force, shall apply to the taking and laying out of the piece of land above described as and for a public square in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said piece of land had been originally laid down as and for a public square upon the map or plan aftressid of said city, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Five persons shall be appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, instead of three; and in care of the death, resignation, or refusal to act, of them or either of them, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, in the First judicial district, at a special term thereof, on the application of the said Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty, and officers, as such event shall happen, to appoint a discreet and disinterested person, being a citizen of the city of New York, in the place and astad of such Commissioner so dying, resigning, or refusing to act.

and their acts shall be as valid and effectual as the acts of all the commissioners so to be appointed, if they had acted therein, would have been, and in every case the proceedings and decisions of such commissioners, being three in number, as shall be acting in the premises, shall be as valid and effectual as if the said commissioners appointed for such purpose had all concurred and joined therein.

three in number, as shall be acting in the premises, shall be as valid and effectual as if the said commissioners appointed for such purpose had all concurred and joined therein.

Sec. 5. The said commissioners may allow componation for any building or buildings upon the said land, which may have been built, placed, or erected thereon, after the time of the filing of the original maps or plan of the said city.

Sec 6. Fayment of the damages awarded by the said commissioners shall be made and become due, and payshle immediately upon the confirmation of the report of said commissioners in the premises.

Sec 7. For the paymena of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and assessment, and the expenses, disbursements, and feharges in the premises, as shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by this said commissioners upon the parties and persons, lands and tenements, deemed by them benefitted by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality, to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called "the Cantral Park Fund," which shall bear an interest not exceeding five "map for annum, and shall be redeemable within a period of time Pot exceeding forty-five years after the passage of this act, and for the payment of which the said piece of land so as aforesaid to be taken shall be irrevicably pledged.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonality ito determine what shall be the norithms amount or value of each share of said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist; and they are hereby authorized, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermon of the city and county of New York, as the supervisors thereof, are hereby suthorized and empowered to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal subject to taxation according to law within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every y

Affairs in Washington CMy.
SECRETARY M'CLELLAND'S DEPARTURE FOR MICHIGAN—DEVAPITATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS—THE
LATE SHOOTING CASE, ETC.

Mr. McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, will leave for his home on Friday, and expects to be absent nearly a month. Postmaster General Campbell has been appointed by the President Acting Secretary during his absence. The Pary Department proceeded to the examination of the cerks under the "Hunter Law," to day. Previous te commencing which the following changes had been made :- Thomas Harris, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Memade:—Rhomas Harris, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Me-dicine and Surgery, removed; Thomas Fellebrown, Chief Clerk of the Barran of Provisions and Clothing, reduced to an ordinary clerkship; John H. Puley, of Tennessee; D. R. Goodlis, of North Carolina; S. T. Williams, of Mary-land; William King, of Georgia; Wilhare Pister, of the District of Columbia; H. J. Shriever, W. C. Lippincott and H. H. Helfer, clerks, removed. General James Thompson, for a long period Chief Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, has been removed and Samuel Rind appointed in his place. Several removals were made to day in the Fourth Auditor's office; also in the Comp-troller's office.

troller's office.

Extensive decapitations all round are expected tomorrow, and it is rumored that the decapitated intend to
celebrate the event by a grand procession.

Dr. Stone, sculptor, of New York, has just finished an
elegant marble bust of Chief Justice Taney, designed for a niche in the Supreme Court room.

Andrew J. Morison, who recently shot Hester, and accidentally his own wife, was admitted to ball in \$3,000 to-day— Hester, according to the testimony of his physi-

Boston, June 29, 1853.

There is considerable excitement in the fishing town at the delay of government in rending men of war to the fishing grounds. The Gloucester Telegraph calls upon them to station two vessels in the bay of St. Laws not intend to protect the fishermen, they would like to know it, so that they may be prepared to protect them-

Interesting from New Brunswick. MARINE DISASTERS-ENGLISH CAPTAIN ACCIDENTALLY RILLED, ETC.

Boston, June 29-8 P. M. The steamer Creole has been got off and towed into St. John. She can be repaired without much expense. It is also stated that the American ship John C. Calhoun can

also stated that the American supposite to define the ficited off.

Capt. Cordingly, of the British bark Lord Mulgrove, was instantly killed, on the 27th, by a barrel of pork falling on him. The mate of the same vessel had been accidentally killed a few days previously.

Portions of the route of the European and North American Railroad were being surveyed.

BATTLE BETWEEN TWO TRIBES OF INDIANS, ETC.

Boston, June 29, 1853. Accounts received in this city from Georgetown, British Guiana, to May 31, state that information had been reabout two hundred miles distant from New Amsterdan between two tribes of Indians, which resulted in eight between two tribes of Indians, which resulted in eight killed and nine wounded. The superintendent of the dis-trict had gone to prevent further mischief.

A company has been formed to build a line of ateamers to jly between Georgetown, Madeira, and the Canaries, &c. to induce emigration from those countries to George-town, as 4 the bounty to emigrants has been increased to \$30 per head.

Baltimors, June 29, 1853.
The New Orleans papers of Thursday last, received totariff bad been prohibited at Vera Cruz, and it was be-

Boston, June 29, 1853.
The steemer Ocean, Capt. Sanford, which left this city last evening for Hallowell, went ashere between 9 and 10 o'clock at Thackery island. The passengers were taken off by the steamer St. Lawrence, which left here about the from Pertland for Boston, took off the freight, furniture, &c. Both these vessels arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. ford, and valued at \$70,000. She will probably be a total loss, as when she was left she appeared to be breaking up. When she struck the rock penetrated her bow and prevented her from falling back into deep water. An attempt is to be made to float her off, and the steaming R B. Forbes has been sent to her assistance.

8 P. M —Later accounts from the steamer Ocean state that she was full of water aft, with her hurricane deck swept away.

The Weather at Philadelphia Рипапеции. June 29-5 Р. М.

in the Exchange to day at 6 A. M. was 68 ; at noon, 84 ; and at 3 P. M., 87 1/4. There is litt'e or no wind to temper the atmosphere, consequently

Rhode Island Constitutional Convention. PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1853

delegates to the Convention, and a majority of over 1,300 from will increase the majority.

CHARLESTON, June 29, 1853.

The steamship James Adger sailed from this port for New York on Saturday afternoon, and crossed the bar at about seven o'clock in the evening. Intelligence of her non-arrival at New York has created some apprehension

New ORLEANS June 28, 1853.

The rales of cotton to-day were 2 500 bales, at unchanged prices—grod middling at 11c. a 11 %c. The receipts to day amounted to 250 bales, against 4 500 exports. Stock on hand 75 000 bales, against 4 500 exports. Stock on hand 75 000 bales. Bacon is dull at 7c. a 7 %c. for sides. Superfine flour is selling at \$4 75. Whinkey, 21c.

New ORIZANS, June 29—Noon.

Cotton is quiet to day. Dealers are a saiting the receipt of the advices per Africa. The sales this morning were barely 1,200 bales.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Continuation of the Blockade-The Revolt in Entre Ries. Our last advices from Buenos Ayres, via England, were

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the hip Mergaret Fliza, Captain Adams, we received filefrom Buenos Ayres of the 12th, from Point Indio of the 13th, and from Montevideo of the 17th of May.

When the Margaret Eliza eafled Buenos, Ayres was still besieged by land and blockaded by ses, and foreign vessels were not allowed to land their cargoes. Provisions were becoming so scarce and dear in the city that the poorer classes were already suffering great destitution

We are indebted to Mr. King for the following interesting letter, which gives a very clear synopsis of the proocedings at Buenos Ayres :-OFF NEW YORK HARBOR, June 20, 1853.

Being a passenger on board ship Margaret Eliza, just arrived from Buenos Ayres, after a very short passage of forty-four days, permit me to inform you of the blockade which has been placed upon that city by the squadron of General Urquiza, under the command of Commo-

When we left Ruenos Ayres it was suffering from siege by land as also blocks de by sea. The blocksking fleet consists of the steamers Correo and Constitution, the latter being formerly the Utah, I believe, from this port, also the barks Fama and Enigma, and brig Maypu.

Nevertheless, the besieged city continues boilly to de fer itself under the protection of the forces, (the Unitarians) The whole month of April last was noted for disastrous skirmishes between small parties of the con

rian army was tried for treason, found guilty, and pub-licly executed on the Plaza Victoria. Several examples of strict disciplize have been given during this Revolu-tion, so that the city within has a very quiet appear since, robbery, stabbing, &c., being entirely unknown and all foreigners, especially Americans, most strictly

forces under Commedors Cos and the flest of the Unita

followed up his advantage, and commenced the blockade on the 22d of April. The besieging army still continues on the out-kirts of the city, and skirmishes take place every morning.

The commander of the city forces last elected was Col. Hornos. The city ever since the 25th of April has been under martial law.

Captain Adams, of this vessel, brings to our government despatches and our treaty with Paregusy.

Yours, &c., H. I. KING, 380 Broadway.

The British Packet of the 9th of May denounces the blockade as partial and ineffective. An English brig, the Queen, having been allowed to land her cargo, Commo dore McKeever insisted upon the same right for American vessels, and the French authorities did the same for th

vessels, and the French authorities did the same for the French, but the journals do not mention what succes attended their efforts.

The 18th of May had been fixed upon by the commander of the blockading squadron for all vessels to leave the port, but it was expected that a few days of grace would be allowed. As for the city, it was the general belief that there was no hope for it but in complying with the terms of the besiegers, though seme incline to the opinion that it would be enabled to hold out for months yet, provided no revolution should occur among the inhabitants.

Letters from Montevideo confirm the reports of a revolt in the province of Eutre Rics, and even mention as a fact

In the British Packet we find the following relative to the lately reported naval engagement:—

"All we yet know with certainty is, that on Sunday morning last our gallant little squadron left port, with a fair wind and flowing sails, in the direction of Martin Garcia. Early on the following morning a heavy and sustained cannonade was heard from that quarter, which continued, with varied intensity, till about 10 A. M. Shortly after neon the Chabuco hove in sight, the bearer of colaful disasters that was caught up with avidity, and instantly tann-formed into a chaos of condicting contradictions, in which state it has, unaccountably, been allowed to remsin up to the present moment. In the course of the right three of the others reached the port unnelested, but the Enigma and Fama remained behind, the higher a channeed by the presence of Commodore Zurowski, his secretary, and a few others belonging to the flag ship, on board one of the smaller craft. Among the casualties we have to deplore the loss of the gallant Pitalinga, commander of the Chabuco, six of his crew killed, and the second in command rather seriously wounded. Of the casualties on board the others we have not yet heard any reliable statement. The damage sustained by the ve-sels is said to be very serious. We think the government and Commodor Zurowski would do well to publish an official report, putting the facts of the case, whatever they may be, in their true light, and thereby allay an unpleasant suspense and unprofitable excitement. We have heard any reliable statement are sentenced important services to the country, and always enjoyed, as far as we know, an unsulled reputation. Of the result and conrequences of the action, the same as its incidents, we are unprepared to speak. We have last two vessels; but the enemy's fleet appear left in a state to offer no fresh moisstation, and perhaps their damages are more irreparable than ours. It is a trifling event two consideration for the fall marker at son Gregorio, which first aroused Buenos Avres to

lows with all traitors and cowards, and ahead with the war against the foreign invader!"

LATERT MOMENT.

The same journal, under this heading, adds:—"The Correo, Enigms. Fame, and Maynu, are all bearing down the river, and the good folks in the Plaza Lorea appear more busy than usual at this hour of the day. So much the better: "the hotter war, the sooner peace."

The British Packet of the 7th, in an article upon the blockade, says:—"We have to record a rather clumsy prank of the blockading chief. Two coasting craft, employed in the lawful and honorable avocation of discharging a foreign vessel in the outer reads, were arbitrarily detained by the blockading forces. The goods they contained were transhipped to other lighters, and pumpous inducements held out to the crews, which consisted wholly of Italians, to enter the naval service of his Excellec of the Supreme Director. This offer being medically declined, they were landed at Palermo, where, with the exception of one, who contrived to scape and tell the tale. They are all detaited as prisoners of war, or rather prisoners of caprice, for it is not alleged that they had violated any law, even those of the exotic blockade. The Sardinian authorities would cortainly be justified in demanding an explanation of this novel proceeding. The

sign alliances."

Captain Adams is bearer of despatches for Washing from the American Charge at Buenos Ayres.

opinion of General Urquiza in Buence Ayres.

[From the British Packet, May 7]

Recent events begin to threw a lurid light on the enigmatical intimatics of the General. His forces, few or many seem condemned to ignoble inaction, in smooth confidence in the contest is confided to intrigue.

Later of the contest is smooth contest in the contest is smooth confidence in the contest is confided to intrigue.

Later of the contest is confident in the contest is confident or contest in the contest is confident of contest in the contest is confident or contest in the contest in the contest is confident or contest in the con

act that forfeits their claim to the rights and immunities of social life.

And to this must be added the tragical fate of Lucumberri, who suffered the watrems penalty of the law om Tuesday morning, in front of the fort, for having attempted to seduce certain officers of the Spaniah legton; for which purpose he had been supplied with funds by some agent or emissary of the inquitous rebellion. Whatever General Urquiza may have found the province of Buenos Ayres on undertaking his liberating crusade he seems fully determined to leave it sunk in the mire of infamy and degradation. Gold, seduction, perjury! Such are the less honorable, the truly disreputatie means of earrying out this vaunted programme of oblivion, fraternity, and organization—oblivion of all dignity and moreal obligation; fraternity of avarioe, cruelty, and despotiam; organization of public anarchy and spoliation t

Bupreme Court—I: Chambers.

Before Hon. Jud., dorris.

THE SLOO GRANT IN MEXICO—APPLICATION FOR AN ATTACHMENT.

JUNE 29.—In the Matter of Francisco de P. Falconet w. Albert G. Sloo.—This was an application made by the plaintiff, as a creditor, for an attachment against the property of the defendant in this city. The defendant is gran-tee of land in Mexico known as the "Sloo's grant." The present attachment is sought to recover \$600,000, together prid by him to the Mexican government for Mr. Sloo, in consideration for the grant. The grounds of the plaintiff's claim are, that some time proviously to the 5th of February, 1853, the defendant then and now being a real-dent of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, made a proposal to the supreme government of the republic of Mexico, for a grant to be made to him and his associates, for the opening of the inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tchusntepox, in the republic of Mexico, upon certain terms and conditions. The success government of Mexico accepted the proposals, and granted the defendant and his associates the lines to open the communication named, upon the cordition that they should pay the government of Mexico the sum of \$300,000 in cash, and \$300 (60 in monthly instalments of \$50,000 cach. On the 10th February, 1853, the defendant, by his agont, Wm \* D. Lee, applied to the plaintiff and requested him to advance the sum of \$300,000 to the supreme government of Mexico the further sum of \$300,000, in monthly instalments of \$50,000 cach. The agent, Lee, proposed on behalf of the defendant that he would repay the plaintiff at he city of New Orleans, in drafts at sixty and nicety days, in equal sums, and also two and a half per cent exchange on the several amounts advanced by the plaintiff. The plaintiff accepted the proposal and accordingly paid the government of Mexico paid by him to the Mexican government for Mr. Sloo, in half per cent exchange on the several amounts advanced by the plaintiff. The plaintiff accepted the proposal and accordingly paid the government of Mexico \$500,000 in cash, and bound himself to pay the maining \$500,000, as required in monthly instalments. The detendant was duly notified of the contract and on the 28th of Februay, he ratified and approved it. Two drafts, one at sixty days, and the other at 90 days, for \$153,000 each, were made and presented to defendant for acceptance, on the 24th February, but he refused to accept them; they were again presented at the time of their maturity and payment was refused; the plaintiff in pursoance of his agreement has paid the Mexican government the whole of the amount, excepting two monthly instalments of \$50,000 each, which the defendant refuses to repay him. The plaintiff also claims \$15,000 for the difference of exchange agreed to be paid by the defendant. Judge Morris granted the application for an attachment. Why. H. Aspinwall, Esq., became surety on the plaintiff sundertaking, upon which the attachment was issued.

plaintil'sundertaking, upon which the attachment was issued.

The German Festivities in Philadelphia.—
The festivities of the German Musical Jubiles were brought to a close last evening, and the stranger societies mostly sended their way homeward this moraing. The crowning affair of the entire file was the grand plenic which came off yesterday at Lemon Hill. We do not recellect ever to have witnessed so animated a some. From the time of the arrival of the procession at the ground until near pight there was probably no moment that there were not full ten thousand persons present. The great mass were of course Germans and all seemed bent upon enjoying themselves as thoroughly as possible. Pancing, singing, music, orations, gymnastic games, and other amusewents in which the Germans take so much delight, were freely indulged in. Young Germany in the form of stout young Turners, whirled their willing fraulines through the giddy waltz: the more sedate and substantial burgbers formed little social circles with their worse and little ones; and talked and joked over their mugs of fosming lager, or hoboshbed together their brimming glasses of sparkling Rhinish. The more aged participants gathered in little knots, and talked sedately and soberly. Their Pentonic dialect was "all Grock" to us, but matters of weighty import were evidently being discussed, but whether they reviewed the politics of the world, debated sagely the chances of war "all Grock" to us, but matters of weighty import were evidently being discussed, but whether they reviewed the politics of the world debated sagely the chances of war between Russia and Turkey, or cast fond retrospective glances back to the Sargerfests of Fatherland, we are unable to say. We never saw so many persons together where less proness to drunkenness or quarrelling was madested. Notwithstanding the fact that wine and beer were so plenty, we did not ree an individual who was actually intoxicated, nor did we hear an angry word or witness a violent gesture. All was good nature and h

The United States steamers Princeton and Fulton, at Norfolk, have been put in commission, and received their crews on board.

The United States ship Preble is at Norfolk. Lioutement

The United States ship Preble is at Norfolk. Lioutenant Spottiswood has been ordered to the sloop of war Dale, now in the Charlestow Navy Yard.

U. S. frigate Constitution, from the Mediterranean, arrived at Gibraltar 3d inst. bound on the African station, and remained on the 4th at which time the wind was adverse to her passing the Straits. The steam frigate San Jacinto, Captain Crabbe, sailed from Gibraltar 3d inst. for Fayal and home.

Chaplain Wim. McKenney, has been ordered to the flag ship Savannah. Salimaker Wim. B. Fugitt has been ordered to the steamer Princeton. Lieut. R. B. Reill has, at his own request, been detached from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania in consequence of ill health, and granted a leave of absence for three months.—Norfolk Herald.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Charleston Courier, speaking of the discontinuance by the British government of the case instituted to try the validity of the laws in relation to colored seamen, says:—If Great Britain, in all the majesty of her power, and in all her anti-slavery feeling, yields to the necessity of our police law, surely our sister States should not be behind her, either in justice or in comity. On the other hand, this wise and friendly step of the British government should react on ourselves, and induce us so to modify the existing law as to render it less offensive to foreigners, and to substitute a kind of oursew, or some other system, for the present unwise and impolitic one.

FIRE AT ELIZABETHFORT, N. J.—On the 26th inst. eight dwellings, among them that of Judge Naar, at Elizabethport, N. J., were destroyed by fire. It was caused by some Irish families, who were intoxicated, accidentally setting fire to a straw bed.